## INTERESTING ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BERALD.

Progress of the Artillery Firing at Fortre Monroe Under Direction of a Special Brand of Army Engineers-Important Obler to of These Experiments-Old Posy Guns o Ad Projectiles to be Thrown to the Dags.

FORTHESS MONROE, N. 47, 7, 1867.

Something over a year ago, as will be remembered, a board of army engineers was commis-aloned to commence a serie; of artillery experi-ments here, having reference to devising some plan for rendering more defensible our government fortifications. The introduction of monitors, rams and in media naval steamers during the war, and seir kerribby destructive capacity in assaulting on the models then and still in use having completely upset all old theories on
the subject, led to the appointment of
the board. Acting on the judicious principle
"In time of peace prepare for war," the governs sent determined, it seems—and everyone must needy advantage of this lesson of the war, and with the undisguised fact staring it in the face that along our entire ocean and gulf coasts and foliand waters there is not a fortification that could stand any length of time the assaults of a fleet of tron-clads, to hit on something that will impart to these fortifications the additional defensive strength they require, and, at the same time, intensity their power of offence as well. In last y ar's experiments plates of wrought iron ere placed before a section of a fort erected in rear of the fortress, and guns of the heavier res, principally twelve and fifteen inch Rodan rifled guns, fired at the same. Nearly every the penetrated, and some went entirely through the protecting plates of iron four inches thick and few shots were fired before the granite sted wall behind it, varying from nearly eight elve feet in thickness and strengthened by erumbling ruis. And here the experiments of a year ago ended. Careful photographs were taken of the result of the firing, and subsequent meetings of the board have been held in New York city, but

year ago ended. Careful photographs were taken of the result of the firing, and subsequent meetings of the board have been held in New York city, but the business transacted and conclusions arrived at have never been made public.

In addition to the object intimated above, discovering some plan for making defensible our present fortifications against monitors and the other class of iron-clad naval steamers now in use, other innertial matters are being sought in the appoin ment of this experimenting board. In the first place, the late war demonstrated glaring defications in all the heavier guns employed; and, in the second place, lamentable inutility of the projectiles. The destruction of rifled guns in the first place, the late war demonstrated glaring defications. The destruction of rifled guns in the first at Fort Fisher and in the operations against Charl-ston and elsewhere proved conclusively the user-liability of the guns, while the projectiles, from enther wedging the guns and making them burst, or tembling, or splitting, or liability to premature explosive, evinced their feeble capacity to inflict much damage on the enemy. To improve the present guns or secure those of assured worth and reliability, and to improve the present projectiles or secure those that will fully answer the parposes demanded, are, therefore, two of the three objects which these experiments are intended to accomplish. It requires no familiarity with the service of ordnance to see how radical a change these experiments are destined to bring about, and a very slight intimacy with the practical operations and results achieved in the use of large guns in the late war makes evident their importance. It is appalling to think of the amount of money expended during the late war on these worthess guns and projectiles. Everybody who possessed the slightest knowledge of the explosive properties of gunpower seemed impressed with a firm conviction of abundant capacity to get up a good gun, and the pattern of projectiles in most popular use thems of large guns in the late war makes swident their importance. It is appalling to think of the amount of money expended during the inte war on these worthless guns and projectiles. Everybody who possessed the slightest knowledge of the explosive properties of gunpowder seemed impressed with a firm conviction of abundant capacity to get up a good gun, and the pattern of projectiles increased in geometrical ratio with the manufacture of the guns. Men who knew nothing about fighting very easily got contracts for the manufacture of their inventions from Congress as profoundly ignorant of the art of war as themselves. The result was that the close of the war found all our government arsenals filled with these worthless weapons and missiles of war, worth only their weight in old iron, and as which the most of them have since been sold. The rinde projectiles in most popular use during the war were the Hotchkiss, Pairott and Schenkle, except in the smaller salibres, being wholly unreliable, and the Parrott proving itself only more efficient at the expense of safety. The James and Absturdam projectiles of over allowed pounds, hurling projectiles of over allowed pounds, hurling projectiles of over allowed pounds. The heavier calibres of them weighing from twenty to thirty tons, and with castings of one hundred pounds. The heavier calibres of the Parrott gnns and some breech loading pieces of various manufacture and large sizes constitute the guns mainly used thus far and to be used. The most intelligible as well as comprehensive description that can be given of themis that they are "b guns" and bayond this their leading characteristics and points of difference are already sufficiently family with eighten feet of sand in front, to show the resisting power of such defence, spinish the same guns fired at the sections of such as a first of the same guns and an electric telegraph of the guns mainly used thus far and to be used. The most intelligible as well as comprehensive description and bayond this their leading characteris

and bayond this their leading characteristics and points of difference are already smiletently familiar to the public to render any elaborate description of them unnecessary. There is the same familiarity with the Hotchiss, Schenker, Parrott, James and Absturdam projectiles, therefore I will only mention these; but the Taylor and Eureka projectiles, of later date, and until the present experiments began very little used, require and justify a somewhat extended and minute description. The Taylor projectile is the old Dyer projectile improved. The improvement is in the alloy constituting the sabot, which is made of tin and lead—a patent for which composition Mr. Taylor procured some months since. The action of the projectile, which is only designed for rided guas, is, his that of the Minnie builet, with this difference, that it has windings to contend with, which the Minnie builets do not have. The suppression of winnings with the plan of expansion manifested in this projectile around an eccentric axis, the manner of the windage above, the axis of the projectile passing lengthwise through its centre, there being no expansion below except into the grooves and a maximum expansion above equal to the windage and grooves. It is the same in its plan as the English projectiles known as the Jeffrey and Britton, and the results with it must be the same. The new feature claimed is in the superior alloy by which stripping is avoided. During the past year the efficiency of this projectile has been very thoroughly tested in experiments here, and with most satisfactory results. Mr. Taylor found a master mechanic in the Washington Arsenal. Seeing the immense number of projectiles has one way fraintending the experiments with his projectile, and a few weeks since was requested to relinquish his improvements and patent without consideration to the government, and, refusing to do so, was discharged from the government service. The petity jealousies of one or two officers and hope of reward they stood a chance to lose induced, I am

the last shot the air cylinder intended to stop the recoil of the piece did not do so, and the result was a breaking of one of the trunnion hearings and other damage on the carriage. charre and bruce always varying as the pressures var s. The whole force of the discharge acting a time as made of the charles and and the course, the force with which these surfaces are sheld together, so that the part in contact within the walls of the bore are put in motion and kept in motion wader a pressure ranging from twenty theusand to one hundred and felty thousand pounds to the square inch. The work imposed upon the piece is not only that due to the inertia of the projectile, but also that of a constantly varying frictional resistance of many hundreds of pounds; or, in other words, the whole force of the discharge being exerted in one direction to keep the shot in the gan acting as a powerful brake upon the morement of the projectile, very low initial velocities are obtained under the most extraordinary pressures. The effect of this is te detain the shot in the piece and to continue the pressure of the discharge upon it a small particle of time, so that when a more instantaneous relief would save the piece its continuance the time indicated would result in rupture, or, in the language of General Rodman, "the gan in one case does not break because it does not have time to break, and in the other it does break because it has time." The instantaneous relief of the piece is of the first impertance; so also is the highest efficiency as respects the projectile. The projectile then, that, under agiven-pressure, shows the highest efficiency as respects the projectile. The projectile then, that, under agiven-pressure, shows the highest efficiency as respects the projectile. The projectile then, that, under agiven-pressure, shows the highest efficiency as respects the projectile. The projectile then, that, under a minimum pressure with the small arm where there is no windage. Manifestly, any projectile, under the influence of a powerful brake, actuated by the whole force of the discharge, is not likely to obtain that velocity due to the pressure; but when it also fails to secure those motions essential to accura

# D'AKOTA TERRITORY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

In Man Atroctices—Swearing Vengennee Upon the Redskins—A Chief Wants to Get After to Blue Coats, but Keeps at a Safe Dissance—A Mail Party Reported Cut Off.

Foar Buyond, Oct. 15, 1867.

A war party of Un-ka-pa-pas (Sioux) attacked a few Assissiboin Indians last Baturday. They succeeded in capturing a squaw, and left two little children apparently dead, after treating them in the most cruel and brutal manner. But the children did not die. One of them a little girl

the children did not die. One of them, a little girl about a year old, I saw yesterday; she had a frightful gash over her left eye, but it will not probably prove a fatal wound. The Indians took her by the heels and dhahed her head against the edge of a sharp stone. The attack was made just above the site of old Fort Union.

The Assiniboins sewear vengeance, and if the Sioux come here to fight they will probably have to fight the friendly Indians as well as our soldiers. approach very near. They may give us some trouble and spoil our hunting, but we fear nothing else. The health, of this garrison is remarkably

same chief whe, tried to invest this fort last winter, and who to signally failed, although the Bohemians made, a story out of his attack worthy of the "Arabic m Nights") has made a reconnoissance. He came down upon the "herd" to-day, and when he saw that he was likely to be overpowere a he raised a white flag and rapidly retreated t , the bluffs. Messengers were sent out to him and he replied to the friendly Indians who were our; a cossengers that he desired to come in to talk and t a smoke the calumet, but that he was afraid of he solders. He then said that he was agoing u; the river to talk with the "band of Cances," and that then he would come back and have at alk. He started off. A detachment of mounted infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rankin, started in pursuit, but were unable to avertake him.

I und arstand that he told the traders at Fort Union fant he was willing to shake hands with the Colone h but that his hand would be as a hand of clay, which would easily come off; that he would give the "blue coats" hell; but that he would not harm the traders. We are not in the least alarmed. He what take good care, as he did to-day, to keep out of the way of the "blue coats."

The mail party from Fort Abercromble have just arrived. They report an attack on them by Indiens. One of them narrowly escaped being shot chrough the arm.

The Assimboins, who were encamped at the "Li the Muddy," above Union, came in to-day in strends for the lies and from what I have seen of them I think they are so to a certain extext.

Eumor says that a mail party has been cut off

"It ale Muddy," above Union, came in to-day in streng force and have encamped near this fort. The profess to be our allies, and from what I have seen of them I think they are so to a certain extent.

Bumor says that a mail party has been cut off be siveen this post and Fort Totten (Devil's Lake). I de not know if the rumor is true or not. Indian o strages are always exaggerated.

## ARIZONA TERRITORY, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Indiana Still Troublesome—A Negro Boy Killed—Movements of the Military.

Tuscan, Arizona Territory, Oct. 13, 1867.

The Indians still keep on the same old gait. The Legislature has passed a bill petitioning Congress for a regiment of mounted men. I hope and trust to Ged we will get it, for the regular troops will never do anything. About one month ago three Indians attacked Jemmy Lee's wagon, within a mile of the mill, while out after wood killed a negro boy, Joe, who was with it, and stole the two horses. Jemmy and a party followed the Indians and got the horses back. The military went to where the negro was killed and came back. The where the negro was killed and came back. The Indians, of course, were very mad because they took away the horses from them, and determined to get even. Ten days afterwards, an old acquaintance of mine named Valentine, riding along in his ambulance, was fired upon by a party of three Indians. He lived to get into Gay's ranche, at the nine mile water hole, and died. The Indians get nothing this time. The military went down and took in poor Valentine's bedy, and that was their second campaign. Now the same three Indians, day before yesterday, shot Romero Vaguero, and tried to run off the stock, but failed. All of the three men were shot by the same sized ball, and only one shot was fired each time. The military don't seem to care anything at all about it, and so things wag along. various shots. There is also a heavy cemented stone wall, two feet thick and ten feet high, with eighteen feet of sand in front, to show the resisting power of such defence, against the same guns fired at the sections i casemates. The guns are already mounted and facing the casemates and wall ready for action, and if they could give any expression to sentient feeling it doubtless would be an eagerness for the fray, Mounted on their monster iron carriages and glossy with their new coats of black paint, they certainly have this look, and the anvironment of rammers and sponges and all the appliances for working the guns and the huge projectiles, spherical and clongated, used in them, laid out in careful rows on either side, give a speaking and enlivening interest to the picture. The locality of these preparations and place of firing is the same as last year, in the rear of the fort, and where, by the way, used to be conducted the firing by the achool of artillery practice established here before the war. The only feature of weakness in the whole arrangement is the stupid endeavor to prevent any description of what has been done, is doing and is to be done getting into the newspapers. It seems that the lengthy and minutely accurate account of hat year's firing, given in the Herand, called for a note of inquiry from the War Department as to how it was such an account should appear in the Herand before the official report was received at, the department. During the progress of the present preparations stiff and stately sold tre bearing hayoneted muskets have been to keeping daily and nightly guard all about to prevent the appreach of any estracted outsiders; but as love langues at locks with, so the Herand representatives, while in the discharge of conscientious duty to get news of interest to the public, and especially where there are no official orders making the same contraband, as is the case in the present instance, laugh to scorn the soulest of sentinels, the most stubborn of stone waits and fences.

The early

## ARKANSAS.

The Approaching Election in Arkansas—A Large Waite Majority Registered—The Call for a Convention Certain to be Voted Down— Ex-Union Officers Supported for Office by Ex-LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 2, 1867.

election in this State, to determine whether or not she will hold a convention, to commence on the 5th instant and continue until the 19th.

At the city of Little Rock the two colors will vote on separate days—the whites voting on the 18th and blacks on the 19th.

The official report shows the number of registered voters to be 66,316-43,170 white and 23,146 black, giving the whites a majority of 20,024. It is safe to conclude that about one-eighth of the blacks will vote with the conservatives or not at all. The negroes do not, as a general thing, stay long in one place, and many will not be in the township where they registered when the voting takes place, and many will forget the names under which they registered. From all causes, the radicals will lose about one-fourth of the negro vote. I do not think there are over five thousand whites in this State who will vote for a convention; and if the election be conducted with any fairness, Arkaneas will go largely against a convention. The only not too honest to do anything, but may be too cow-

in the present instance, hugh to scorn she studiest of the present instance, hugh to scorn she studiest of the mach was the time day of the carly part of the week was the time day of the carly part of the week was the time day of the experimental firing to begin. Ge usual Barnard, a member of the Board in additive to the clear of General Brewerton, who is here, arrived on Tuesday, but for seme unexplained reasons no other than the others have the other hugh the other hugh the mach work on the casemates is not finished, the iron plates to be placed in front of the three forts have not yet been adjusted, and there have recently arrived a variety of new professions. All the mason work on the casemates is not finished, the iron plates to be placed in front of the three forts have not yet been adjusted, and there have recently arrived a variety of new professions. All the mason work on the casemates is not finished, the iron plates to be placed in front of the three forts have not yet been adjusted, and there have recently arrived a variety of new professions. All the mason work on the casemates is not finished, the iron plates to be placed in front of the three forts have not yet been adjusted, and there have recently arrived a variety of new professions. The read of the mason work of the properties of the mean and the properties, to which I have just referred, at your properties, the properties of the mean and two negroes running on the radical ticket is concerned to the properties of the mean and the children of the properties of the mean and the children of the properties of the properties of the mean and the children of the properties of the properties of the mean and the children of the properties of the properties of the properties of the mean and the children of the properties o

orders making the same contraband, as is the case in the present instance, laugh to scorn the a boutest of sentinels, the most stubborn of stone waits and fences.

The early part of the week was the time fixed for the experimental firing to begin. General Barnard, a member of the Board in addition to General Brewerton, who is here, arrived on Tuesday, but for some unexplained reasons no other members, thus far, have put in an appearance. I am told, however, that the others have been notified not to come yet a while, owing to the incompleteness of the preparations. All the mason work on the casemates is not finished, the iron plates to be placed in front of the three forts have not yet been adjusted, and there have recently arrived a variety of new projectiles designed by Mr. Taylor, mentioned above, on which his sabots have first to be placed before they can be made serviceable. Altogether is probable that it will be a week or ten days yet, and possibly longer, before the firing commences. The new projectiles, to which I have just referred, are a compound of steel and childed cast fron, and varying in form, some presenting a square face, some a cup shaped face, and of some the faces being exactly conical. They are all a sub-calibre steel bolt shot, incased in an iron jacket, and the chief virtue claimed for them is their power as penetrative shots.

Three shots from a fifteen inch smooth bore Rodman gun have been fired in the presence of Generals Brewerton and Barnard, of the Board, since the arrival of the latter. These shots were at the stone wall, with sand in front, described above; the projectile, a solid round shot, weighing six hundred and forty pounds; the cartridges one hundred pounds eacn; the distance two hundred yards from the sand bank, and the initial velocities varying from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred feet per second. Neither shot penetrated through the end of the wall, but showed on the latter very sensible effect. The first shot put the wall three-fourths of an inch latter more out of pl

## MASSACHUST/TTS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, OF THE HERALD. The Consequences of the Late Election and the Defeat of Radico flow and Prohibition—
The Probable Organization of the Legislature.

Boston, Nov. 9, 1867.

The confident ant eightions which have been heretofore expressed in the Herano that radicalism would receive a decisive rebuke in Massachusetts have been fully realized in the result of the was far greaterythan the most enthusiastic or sanguine had darm to predict, and it of course tells pretty emphabically that the people have exercised patience in submission to an infringement upon their private rights until that estimable quality has ceased to be a virtue. The majority of the people are of course highly elated over the result; and their demonstrations of delight have been prolonged considerably beyond the time when election enthusiasm usually subsides. The observious constabulary and prosubsides. The obnexious constabulary and pro-hibitory laws, which have not for some months been violated except inside of locked doors, are now beginning to be defied, and each succeeding day witnesses the reopening of a dozen or more

# A YOUNG GIRL IN WISCONSIN ABDUCTED BY INDIANS.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat, Nov. 2]

A week or two since, as we learn from an eye witness, so to speak, and we therefore deem the information reliable, a young man, well known to many of our citizens, Mr. Charles Benton, of Unslaska, in company with Miss Jennie Olds, visited some friends near Chippewa Falls, Wis. White on route to that place in a private conveyance they passed an Indian encampment, and had some joking conversation with them, in the course of which some of the Indians said Miss O, would make their chief a splendid squaw. They passed on, and no notice was taken of what the Indians said. After having seen their friends and white coming back, about nine miles this side of Chippewa Falls, the young

AN AMUSING SCENE IN COURT.

A Would-Be Bride Hesitates So Long That is the Finally Misees Belog Married. [Fom the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 6,]
In Justice Jeck's office, yesterday evening, an amusing matrimonial incident occurred. The Justice received motification that his services would be required to units in bonds of wedlock two youthful lovers. He conjucted by the services would be required to units in bonds of wedlock two youthful lovers. He conjucted by remained after business hours; the gas was I ghited and all the necessary preparations were made, after waiting some time a young man, accompanied by a veiled female, was seen outside. They appeared to he vistate somewhat about coming in, and constable Berger; ever ready to facilitate such matters, stepped out and, invited them in. The lady still held back and mid there were "too many men in there." This objection was removed by the Justice ordering seve tal deputies who were present to leave, and, when they were gone, the young womas and her companion enter vd. A conversation took place with the Justice, when, to the autonishment of her companion, it appeared; that the girl did not want to get married just yet, the anid the man was "in liquer," and that she wanted to see her mother first. Her lover expostulated and yowed. Its was sober as a judge, which was evidently the case. The lady, however, flasily declared that she wouldn't be married that night and the parties left the offite. In about ten minutes they returned. Lady still relocation, but oversome by the moral sussion of her age. She declared she didn't know. Was she still two thou, she answered. Then came the question as to her age. She declared she didn't know. Was she still two wows woman approached the young people went away e vidently discomfied. Presently they returned the unput people went away e vidently discomfied. Presently they returned they way woman approached the young people went away e vidently discomfied. Presently they returned they were not married that night they could have she

Forged Checks of a Memphie Bank Presented in New York.

[From the Memphie Post, Nov. 3.]

A bold and apparently extensive system of forgery and swinding has just come to light, in which the name of one of the most sou at and reliable banks in our city has been used by the swindlers to victimize persons, probably merchants, in the Northera Bissen. G. P. Norris, cashier of the Pirst National Bank in this city, has received notice that drafts, purporting to be drawn by that hank on the Third National and Seventh National of New York city, and signed with his name, have been presented at the counters of these banks for payment. As the First National has never had an account with either of the above named New York banks, but transacts its business there with other banks, it of course had no occasion to draw upon them, and the drafts presented were altogether bogus. Notice has already been received of several of these fraudulent drafts in various amounts, from one houdred to one thousand dollars, dated from Mey to August. The entire extent of the forceries cannot yet be known, but from the character of the swing's it is probable that it has been extensive. The locality in which these forged drafts have been used by yet unknown. It is likely that they have been used so yet unknown. It is likely that they have been used so yet vice is the interfor and some the life of the swing of the life of the swing's the them in the city would have at once led to the det Nation of the life of the swing of the Hadd.

### MEXICO.

Operation of the Laws of Reform in the Matter of Mattermany.

According to the Bainarie de la Libertad, of Chiapas, Judge Rafaci J. Gutterres decided at Tuxtia that a marriage by a priest or minister without marriage by a mag strate does not constitute a legal matrimony. A case came before mid Judge where the husband accused his vite of children. his wife of adultery with a married man, and the Judge dismissed the case on the ground that, according to the articles 2, 23 and 30 of the law of July 23, 1859, confirmed by the State law of February 26, 1851, the man having been married in 1863 only by a Cathelic priest, could not legally claim the woman as his wife, the law requiring the cere nony to be performed by a magistrate. But, marriage before a magistrate only constitutes a legal matrimony.

The husband set up that ewing to the presence of the empire it was impossible for him to have the coremony performed before a republican tribunal. But this plea was of no avail

Under the empire all ministers of religion were severely forbidden to cesebrate the rite of matrimony unless the parties had previously been joined by a magistrate.

Schor Ramon Trasvina has addressed a letter from Rosario to the Siglo XIX, in which he accuses Don Francisco Armienta, Secretary to General Ramon Co

Outrageous Robbery in the Capital.
On Sunday atternoon, October 6, at about six o'clock, eight men presented themselves at the gate of Señor Manuel Pedreguera's house, Nu. 8 Calle de la Cadena, Mexico, and, showing a forged order from the Chief of Police demanded to search the place for hidden imperialists. As soon as the porter allowed them to get inside they seized him and bound him, as well as the other servants in the room on the ground floor. They afterwards went up stairs and demanded of Senor Pedreguera all the keys of his deska, closets, &c., showing as their authority the same forged order. After obtaining the keys they then, under threats of death if resistance or noise were made by any one—bound up the whole family in a room, as well as two nuns whose convent had been confiscated, and were thus forced to accept the hospitality of Senor Pedreguera's family. The thieves then stole two thousand dollars in specie, an immense quantity of jewelry and silver ware, and whatever other light articles of value they could carry of, and left the place with all its occupants bound and and foot, worse than they would be if in jail. The night watchman, on pa sing about eight P. M., seeing the place all oark, contrary to custom, alarmed the neighbors and broke in the gates, when they learned what had happened. No arrests have as yet been made. This occurrence took place within pistel shot of the national palace, and would be a disgrace to the police administration of any city.

towns in the neighborhood, which will greatly aid and facilitate all commercial movements; there is also a cart road to Low Angelos in the district of Horcasitas, where there is established a cotton factory, the "Industria Sonorense," working seventy-fire looms, and to which the cotton raised on the colony can be easily conducted. The proximity of the rivers Yaqui and Mayo greatly facilitate the opening of causis for irrigation, for the better outlivation of lands of the corony, also to form water power for the movement of mills or other machinery. The climate of this voicity, although warm, is extremely bealthy, owing, not only to the situation between two spiendid streams, but also to the fact that it is free from those rapid and continuous changes of temperature which make many other parts of the coast so unhealthy. The fertility of these hitherto virgin lands is such that, with little trouble and without arisons told, they will reward the cultivator with two crops annually; they produce rice, collee, sugar, vanilla, maise, beans, and above all cotton, which in a short time will be an important article of exportation to the English markets, after having supplied many of the factories in the republic. The ports nearer to the rea abound in salt lakes, and the collection of salt will be another source of exportation and wealth. The hills are covered with dye woods and timber for building and cabinet work; these, as well as the plains, are particularly adapted to the raising of horned cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and, owing to the chimate and abundant pasturage, are productive in the extreme. In the mountains are found alum, sulfate of iron, sulphur and a class of imperfect marble, which the natives call jaspar, from its many and variegated colors.

This colony has in reserve an immence advantage, which will be derived from the completion of the great Pacific Railroads connecting San Francisco. Upper Cal., with Saint Louis, Mo, together with the projected line between Guyrma and Paco del Norte on the Rio Grande

Morelia.

A railroad has been projected by some wealthy any enterprising Mexican citizens to run between Guanajusto and Morela, which will develop more mineral wealth in the former than has been rendered there during the past fifty years. There is lying at Guanajusto and Augusta well.

wealth in the former than has been rendered there during the past fifty years. There is lying at Guanajatato over a hundred millions of cargas of ore, of a quality not rich enough to justify being reduced by the inmited and usual means of pony and mule power; and, in the absence of water and fuel, necessarily less ide, has been accumulating for years, and will continue to obtained. The scarcity of wood and water precludes the possibility of this ore being reduced by water or steam power at Guanajatao, and human ingenuity is taxed to find a substitute.

If water power could be applied to the reduction of this ore, it would produce one doilar more per carga, and justify its reduction. Such being the fact, the people of that section of country have immediately concluded to avail themselves of the advantages of the project of a railroad from Moreils, to Guanajuato to aid them in the difficulty; which road will also be of immense benefit to that entire section of country. The latter plane, being solely a m ning district, producing nothing but minerals, the population are dependent upon more fertile countries for the commonent articles necessary for the sustenance of life. Moreils, affunted in one of the largent fertile trace of Mexico, producing nothing but minerals, the population are dependent upon more fertile countries for the commonent articles necessary for the sustenance of life. Moreils, affunted in one of the largent fertile trace of Mexico, producing all the brandstonfs, vegetables and fruits, with counties here's dotting its verdant plans, has more than sufficient for the need of its own population, and can supply all the demands of the miners of Guanajunio The projected railroad will bring these two important pornts in juxtapesition, where a mutual exchange of the products of each will be profitably carried on. But the great advantages not yet messioned in the proposed road is that it will place in the miners of Guanajunio the power to crush all the former of the proposed of the products of each will be

Robberry of the Cathedral,
The Cathedral of Mexico was robbed on Friday nig
October 11th, of six chalices, a diborium and ah urr
relica. The servants of the Cathedral were arrested theid for an investigation.

The Mint of the Capital.

Total .........\$1,821,696 \$38,238,435 \$40,060,159
The difference noticeable in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 to the fact that immense quantities of silver was exported in bars.

### MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DRAFFIN—PAINER.—On Monday evening, November II, it the residence of the bride's lather, by the Rev. Dr. Inton. Hexey Draffin, M. D., to Mart Anna, daughter

Hutton, Hener Draper, M. D., to Man Anna, daughter of Courtiand Paimer.

Howell—Street.—On Thursday, November 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Urban Q. Brewer, C. Tapan Howell, of Woodside, L. L., to Man M., daughter of William Steel, Eng., of this city.

Hardonald—Dennision.—On Tuesday, November 12, at trinity coupel, by the Boy. Mr. Harrison, Rossid Macd nate to Manoare W. Dennison, all of this city Giargow (Sociland) papers please copy.

MILITAN—CALLAGRAY—On Sunday, November 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Pathod Hughes, Pathor Milliam Steel, Many Jans, only daughted of the late James Callaghan, Sr., both of this city.

Rottens—Black.—In Brooklyn, on Tue day, Nov. 12, at the Hanson place Baptist church, by the Rev. Robert Lowry, Robert A. Rottens to Jennis Black, adopted da gater of the late Dr. R. A. Eaton, all of Brooklyn, Pockskill papers please copy.

Died.

BARNARD.—On Monday, November 11, suddenly, Carnarde Avs, wife of Joshus Barnard, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to a tend the funeral, from the Presbytarian churco, Southeast Centre, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at hall past two o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Brewter's to meet the 10.20 train from New York.

Bradt.—On I useslay, November 12, of consumption, Arginaldo C. Bradt, Jr., aged 25 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Amily Longe, No. 253, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 100 hast Fourth street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Oak Hill-Cemetery, Neack, for interment.

Blair,—On Monday, November 11, William H. Blair, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Third avenue, between 125th and 126th streets, Harlem, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o clock.

Carnoll,—On luesday, November 12, after a short and painted thiesis, Mary Arx, wife of James Carrolly aged 40 years.

The freques and acquaintances of the family are re-

church.
Swinfox.—At his residence, Vanderbilt Landing, !
laiand, on Tuesday, November 12, Mr. Paran Sw.
aged 76 years.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.
Voncounss.—On Monday, November 11, Janu B
the beloved wife of F. H. Vondohlen, in the Slat ye